

from the results of the study. This data strengthens the hypothesis etio-pathogenesis *H. pylori* associated gastric cancers have two distinct pathways.

**PP-032** **Reactive oxygen species activity and lipid peroxidation in *Helicobacter pylori* associated premalignant lesions and effect of *H. pylori* eradication**

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**Background and Aim:** *Helicobacter pylori* (*Hp*) is an independent risk factor for gastric cancer, and this association may be due to the bacterium causing reactive oxygen species mediated damage to DNA in the gastric epithelium. Therefore the present study assessed reactive oxygen species activity and damage in gastric mucosa in relation to gastric pathology determined the effect of *Hp* eradication on these parameters.

**Methods:** Gastric biopsy specimens were obtained for analysis from 45 patients undergoing endoscopy for dyspepsia. *Hp* infection was assessed by highly reliable 16SrRNA PCR assay. Histopathology of the biopsies was done to score the grade of gastritis. Reactive oxygen species activity and damage was assessed by luminal enhanced chemiluminescence and malondialdehyde equivalent estimation respectively at various stages of histological gastritis.

**Results:** *Hp* infection was confirmed in all the subjects, histology showed normal morphology of the tissue in 5 (11.1%), presence of chronic gastritis in 28 (62.2%), chronic atrophic gastritis in 8 (17.8%), type-I and II intestinal metaplasia in 3 (6.7%) and 1 (2.2%) subjects respectively. Chemiluminescence and malondialdehyde levels in gastric mucosa increased in patients with gastritis, atrophy and intestinal metaplasia than in those with normal histology. Successful eradication of the bacterium led to decrease in both parameters four weeks after treatment. However histology did not reveal any significant change after *Hp* eradication.

**Conclusions:** Data suggests that reactive oxygen species plays a pathological role in *Hp* gastritis and leads to carcinogenesis of the gastric mucosa. Henceforth dietary antioxidants could be beneficial in combination therapy for eradication of *H. pylori* and reduce the risk of gastric cancer.

**PP-033** **Comparison of the differences of the clinical characters of the hand-foot-mouth disease caused by EV71 and other enterovirus**

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**Objective:** To compare the differences of the clinical characters of the hand-foot-mouth disease caused by EV71 and other enterovirus.

**Methodology:** We use the RT-PCR assay to confirm the different pathogens of the clinical hand-foot-mouth cases. And the positive cases were divided into two groups: EV71 positive and other enterovirus positive groups. We separately compare the age, maximum body temperature, fever duration, emerging method of rash, configuration of rash, peripheral blood white cell count, myocardial enzymes, blood glucose, abnormalities rate of chest ray and central nervous system involvement etc.

**Results:** We obtained 28 cases of EV71 positive and 9 cases of other enterovirus positive. When comparing

the age, peripheral blood white cell count, myocardial enzymes, blood glucose, abnormalities rates of chest ray and central nervous system involvement, we found no differences between the two groups. But the maximum body temperature is higher and the fever duration is longer in EV71 group than in other enterovirus group,  $39.10 \pm 0.65^\circ\text{C}$  and  $5.07 \pm 1.72$  days vs.  $38.53 \pm 0.68^\circ\text{C}$  and  $3.22 \pm 0.97$  days ( $P < 0.05$ ) separately. The proportion of first rash appearing in oral mucosa and the rashes are mainly manifested by obvious herpes are 66.7%, 66.7% in other enterovirus group, by contrast, the proportion are 17.8%, 21.4% in EV71 group separately ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The maximum body temperature is much higher and the fever duration is much longer in EV71 group than in other enterovirus group. On the other hand, for the other enterovirus group, the patients are more likely manifest that the oral mucosa is the first position of rash appearance and the rashes are mainly composed by obvious herpes than in EV71 group. These differences help us to differentiate different kinds of pathogen during the epidemic of the hand-foot-mouth disease.

**PP-034** **Evaluation of lipoarabinomannan-38kD-IgG test Myco G in clinical diagnosis of tuberculosis**

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**Objective:** To evaluate sera lipoarabinomannan-38kD-IgG (LAM-38kD-IgG) Elisa kits Myco G in the serological diagnosis of tuberculosis.

**Methods:** 128 active tuberculosis patients (59 bacteriological-positive pulmonary patients, 48 bacteriological-negative pulmonary patients, 21 extra-pulmonary patients) and 68 healthy people were enrolled and diagnosed by clinic, bacteriology and X-ray examination. All specimens were studied for LAM-38kD-IgG by using Myco G (Omega Diagnostics Ltd., Alloa, Scotland).

**Results:** The total sensitivity of Myco G of active tuberculosis patients were 45.31% (38.34–52.28). The sensitivity of Myco G in diagnosis of those with active pulmonary tuberculosis patients and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis patients were 46.73% and 38.10% ( $P > 0.05$ ) respectively; the sensitivities of bacteriological positive and negative pulmonary tuberculosis patients were 52.54% and 39.58% ( $P > 0.05$ ) respectively. The sensitivity of Myco G was not significantly different between new and previously treated cases. The total specificity was 98.53% (96.84–100), which were higher than PPD test (41.63%). The level of the LAM-38kD-IgG was related with the situation of the disease.

**Conclusions** Myco G was a kind of rapid, simple, relatively sensitive and specific method for diagnose of tuberculosis. It was a useful supplementary tool for the diagnosis of tuberculosis especially of smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis. It would be useful in helping to exclude disease in a population with a high prevalence of tuberculosis.

**PP-035** **Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) in Adult ICU**

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**Introduction:** Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP) occupies an important place among nosocomial infection. The objective of this work was to study epidemiologic, diagnostic and therapeutic aspect of ventilator-associated pneumonia in Intensive Care Unit of Be'sat Hospital.